

## THE OLD SILVER DOLLAR.

Last week in answer to a correspondent who wanted to know how the Hon. Charles G. Williams stood on the silver bill, we quoted from a speech he made in the House of Representatives last November against the repeal of the Resumption Act, to prove that he is with a vast majority in the West who deem it a wise policy to remonetize silver. We were, however, in error in stating that he voted against the Bland bill. He voted for it both in this Congress and in the last. He favors the restoration of the old silver dollar, pure and simple, but would have preferred the free coinage clause stricken out, and give the Government the benefit of that. A few days ago a prominent business man in this Congressional District, wrote to Mr. Williams requesting his views at length on the money question. The answer was not designed for publication, but inasmuch as the subject of Money is just now an important one both in and out of Congress, we are permitted to use a portion of Mr. Williams' answer, which will be found a clear and straightforward statement:

"As to finance, I think the old silver dollar is sure to be remonetized, and I think it ought to be. The option to pay either gold or silver was imbedded in the law and plainly printed on the face of the bonds. By this contract the government did not guarantee the future value of silver, any more than of gold, and should gold depreciate the holders of these bonds might, with the same propriety, asked to be paid in diamonds, as they now ask to be paid in gold.

"Eastern capitalists have always said to Western farmers, and citizens of towns who have mortgaged their farms or bonded their municipalities for fraudulent railroads which were never built: 'You should have been sharper, and looked into your agreement before you made it. We cannot undertake to act as your financial guardians. We are business men; here is the bond and you must pay it.' And under this sort of financial mercy we have seen old men in Western communities turned off their farms which their own hands had reclaimed from a state of nature in order to pay bonds which did not cost their original holders twenty-five cents on the dollar. Now with bonds in their hands which are exempt from taxation, bearing a coin interest and for which the government receives scarcely fifty cents on the dollar, and that mostly in truck, if these holders receive one hundred cents on the dollar either in silver or gold, I do not believe any vital principle of honesty will be violated either in the form of morals or of law.

"For one, I have stood, and propose to stand, for what I regard a sound and stable currency; but remembering that for the last twenty-five years or more, Eastern capitalists have skimmed the very cream off from Western labor in the form of ten, twelve, fifteen and even twenty-five per cent. interest, I don't propose to go into mourning, if we pay these bonds, according to the very letter and spirit of the contract, even though Eastern journals continue to style the Western people 'repudiators and thieves'.

"But all this aside: I do most sincerely believe that the old silver dollar remonetized, will appreciate, in less than sixty days, to par with greenbacks, if not with gold; and I think God in all human probability, will soon have the opportunity to test the soundness of these convictions."

## THE COST OF OUR CHARITIES.

Wisconsin has adopted a wise policy in taking generous care of its unfortunate—the insane, the blind, the deaf and dumb, and the youths which are sent to the Industrial School for Boys. Considering the population of the State, and the amount of taxable property therein, no State in the Union has done more for the classes we have named, than Wisconsin. During the last twenty years we have expended for the insane, close to three million dollars, and the total amount appropriated by the State for the support of the charitable and penal institutions is upwards of six millions of dollars. Owing to continued hard times, there has been a good deal said about cutting down the expenses of some of the institutions, especially those of the hospitals for the insane. The question is, can it be done without doing any injustice to the inmates? The State Board of Charities and Reform, who have investigated the matter very thoroughly, are of the opinion that \$300,000 can be saved to the State by adopting their plan of classification which they have recommended to be adopted. There is a widespread belief that the current expenses have been unnecessarily high, and that for the purpose of learning whether this is so or not, a resolution has been offered in the Legislature, calling upon the superintendents of the hospitals to make an itemized report of the cost of running these institutions. The cost per year of supporting an inmate in the State Hospital is nearly \$380. In the Northern Hospital, about \$240, but in this sum is not included, the cost of building, and so forth. The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb supports its inmate at \$202, per year, each; the Institute for the Blind, \$179, and the Industrial School for Boys, \$126. The three institutions last named, are managed with considerable care, as the low cost of supporting each inmate per year, clearly shows.

It is well that this matter has been brought before the Legislature. Why should it cost as much to support an inmate of an insane asylum as it does to board a man at a first class hotel? This is an important question and one which has not been answered. The State Board of Charities have recommended a system which will materially cut down expenses in the hospitals, and will shortly lay that system before the Legislature. For suggesting this reform, one of the superintendents of the hospitals threatens to legislate the Board out of office, and says that if their plan is carried out he will feel compelled to resign. We then say, by all means let the recommendations of the Board be carried out.

Senator Wing, of LaCrosse, introduced in the Senate yesterday, a bill which makes a "deep stab" at telegraph companies. First it fixes a tax of 4 per cent. on the gross earnings of the companies. The prominent features of the bill are these: It limits the message tariff to 10 cents for 10 words, not including date, address and signature, and 1 cent for each additional word, for the first 10 miles; 25 cents for ten-words messages above 10 miles and not exceeding 50 miles, and two cents for each additional word; for over 50 miles, 50 cents for 10 words, and three cents for each additional word. It provides that all messages shall be sent in the order received, making exception to death messages and the associated and special press reports, and provides a penalty of \$5,000 for not complying with the provisions of the law.

President Hayes has appointed two honorary Commissioners for the Paris Exposition, from Kentucky. One of them, B. H. Young, was one of the leaders of the infamous St. Albans raid, and was tried by the Canadian authorities. The other is ex-Governor Magoffin, who insulted Lincoln when he called for troops, and who countenanced Jeff Davis' call on Kentucky. The question is whether the President was compelled to appoint an outlaw, and a rebel. The law provides that he shall appoint two Honorary Commissioners from each State on recommendation of the Governors. Carrying out the President's conciliatory policy, the Governor of Kentucky nominated Young and Magoffin.

All of the representatives of Wisconsin in both houses of congress voted for Matthews' resolution that the bonds of the government are payable in silver. They may live to regret this. Evening Wisconsin.

"They may, and then again they may not." The delegation in voting for the resolution expressed the sentiment of nine-tenths taxpayers out of every hundred. In adopting the resolution there is nothing to lose, as the financial condition of the country can hardly be worse than it is now.

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In publishing an article from the Edgerton Reporter, written by Prof. Cornwall, Principal of the Albion Academy, we should have stated in the introductory note to the article, that neither the Milton Jetter nor his brother knew anything of the communication reflecting on Prof. Cornwall, until after its publication in the Gazette. We make this statement that justice may be done all concerned. So here endeth the whole matter.

The Milwaukee Sentinel: Governor Hendricks is a Democrat after the Wisconsin Democrat's own heart. Last week he told a reporter he was ready to adopt any financial views that would elect a Democratic president. In Wisconsin the Democrats were ready to adopt any financial views that would give them the Assembly officers. They adopted views for the purpose but didn't get the officers.

Those interested in military matters in this State held a meeting last night at Madison to consider what legislation is necessary for a more efficient organization of the State militia. There were about fifty persons in attendance. A resolution was adopted, recommending the Legislature to appropriate \$5 per year to each member of a company as a fund for keeping uniforms and guns in repair.

Governor Smith did not make a nomination to-day for Railway Commissioner. Jack Turner, the present Chief Clerk of the Senate, is now spoken of as a candidate, and that his nomination would be warmly received by Senators of both parties. In case he is appointed, Charles E. Bros, of Madison, will undoubtedly become Chief Clerk of the Senate. A better man could not be found for Turner's successor.

A bill has been introduced in the Assembly which provides that the total cost of building and maintaining bridges over streams of certain width, shall be borne by the county, without any extra burden to the towns in which the bridges happen to be located. This matter of building bridges has been a source of much agitation in county boards, and the bill will attract considerable attention.

Charles D. Atwood, one of the editors of the State Journal, is reported to be lying at the point of death at his home at Madison. He is the son of Col. David Atwood, and for two or three years was Vice Consul at Liverpool. He is a young man of excellent ability and of much promise, and his untimely death would be deeply mourned by the editorial fraternity.

Howard N. Potter, one of the most prominent and active business men of Sauk county, died at his residence in Baraboo on Monday. He had been a resident of the county twenty-two years. He gained a wide reputation as a hop dealer. He was nearly fifty-four years of age.

A business man asks, "What will be the effect of the Matthews' resolution now that it has been adopted by Congress?" As we understand it, it will have no "legal effect" but was adopted for the purpose of giving the public an idea how Congress stood in regard to silver.

The Cabinet decided yesterday that the coinage of the trade dollar should be resumed at the Philadelphia Mint.

## LEGISLATURE.

## A Deluge of Bills and Resolutions in Both Houses.

Regents of the State Normal Schools Appointed by the Governor.

The Railroad Commissioner Not Yet Named.

Jack Turner is the Prominent Candidate To-day.

## FROM MADISON.

Special dispatch to the Janesville Gazette. MADISON, Jan. 30.

SENATE.

Bills were introduced for locating and changing county seats.

Providing for the printing of two thousand copies of the Constitution of the United States, and Constitution of the State of Wisconsin for use in common schools.

Amending the revised statutes of counties and county officers.

Relating to village cemeteries.

Amending the law requiring hotel keepers to furnish fire escapes.

Declaring the intent and meaning of certain laws.

Appropriating \$2,000 annually to the State Agricultural Society.

Appropriating \$1,000 to the Northern Agricultural Society.

Determining the manner of licensing the sale of intoxicating liquors.

In relation to the publication of the Legislative Manual. It provides for the publication of twenty-five hundred copies annually.

To regulate the practice of dentistry in Wisconsin.

Appropriating \$18,500 to the Blind Institute.

Appropriating twenty-seven thousand dollars to the Deaf and Dumb Asylum.

Geo. Smith sent in the names of William Starr, Ripon, George Keppen, of Milwaukee, Jonathan Evans, of Platteville, regents of the Normal Schools.

ASSEMBLY.

A resolution was offered requesting the revisers of the statutes to report how many copies of the revised statutes have been printed and asking what has become of them.

Inquiring into the condition of the farm mortgage company; adopted.

A resolution requiring a detailed report from the Board of Charities and Reform was adopted.

Bills were introduced requiring all railroads to sell round trip and thousand mile tickets the same as one sold by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul road.

Relative to usurious contracts.

Relative to protection of game.

Relative to hawkers and peddlars.

Relative to keeping slaughter houses.

Codifying the common school laws.

Relative to excise and the sale of liquors.

Relative to terms of the fourth judicial circuit.

No nomination of railroad commissioner as yet. Jack Turner, the present Chief Clerk of the Senate, is the favorite for the position. Every one concedes his fitness, and it is hoped that Gov. Smith will please all the Senators, both Republican and Democrats, by his appointment. In the event of his selection, Charles E. Bros, of this city, is prominently mentioned as his successor as Chief Clerk of the Senate.

## WISCONSIN MILITIA.

A Meeting at the State Capitol—Plan for Organization.

Madison, Jan. 29.—A meeting was held to-day noon in the agricultural rooms of the Capitol building, of representatives of the militia of Wisconsin. There was a large attendance, and among those present were many of the prominent men of the commonwealth. At noon, General Ed. E. Bryant called the meeting to order, stating in his opening address that the object of the convention was to obtain legislation to the end of an efficient organization of the State militia. General Bryant was made Chairman, and Col. E. A. Calkins, Secretary. A discussion followed as to the best plan for a reorganization of the State militia. A plan was proposed by General Bryant for the selection of officers companies of infantry, one of cavalry, and one of artillery, to constitute the First Regiment of the Guard, Wisconsin State Militia; the State to furnish uniforms, armories, equipments, etc., and members in good standing being exempt from poll tax and jury service. This was discussed, and the meeting adjourned till evening.

## TEMPERANCE WORK.

South Bend, Ind., Jan. 29.—The city is all excitement with the temperance revival which has been in progress nearly two weeks. About 2,000 have thus far signed the pledge.

## HORSE-THIEF ARRESTED.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 29.—Detectives to-day arrested a mulatto named Joe Brown for running off three horses of Samuel Beerstorn, of Lake Cook County, Ill. The fellow had sold the animals at Cedarburg, a place north of this city.

## ST. FRANCIS.

Milwaukee, Wis., Jan. 29.—The students of St. Francis' Seminary celebrated the life of the patron saint of the institution to-day. Arch-Bishop Henni, Bishop Ryan, of St. Louis, and Bishops Heiss and Krauthauer, of this State, were in attendance.

## SILVER MEETING.

New York, Jan. 29.—A mass meeting in favor of remonetizing silver, which was to have been held to-morrow night, has been postponed until Friday evening in order to accommodate some Senators and Congressmen who could not leave Washington to-morrow.

## NEW ORLEANS.

Returning Board Embroiled—Appeals to the General Government for Protection.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The New Orleans troubles were discussed informally and briefly at the Cabinet meeting to-day, and it was the general opinion that, while the Returning Board were entitled certainly to a fair trial, the Federal Government had no power or authority to step between them and the State courts in which they were indicted.

J. Madison Wells is expected here by every train. He has been heard from twice since he left New Orleans and is coming here to secure protection for himself and other members of the Returning Board. Democratic members of Congress from Louisiana have received letters from New Orleans, stating that the members of the Returning Board are desperate, and that Wells has threatened that he has to suffer for his services in making Hayes President, Hayes will have to suffer with him. One Louisiana member of Congress says Wells will turn state's evidence unless the President protects him in some way, and if he does, Garfield, Secretary Sherman, Stanley Matthews, and others of the Republican visitors who went to New Orleans during the count will be indicted also. This, however, is received with much incredulity. It is announced by telegraph that a delegation as on its way here in the interest of the other members of the Returning Board. Wells' friends here say he will conceal himself for fear of kidnapping or requisition. Telegrams received for him to-day were received for by Senator Kellogg.

## THE TRADE DOLLAR.

The Treasury Department Embarrassed—The Demand for the Trade Dollar.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The Treasury Department is embarrassed as to the proper course to be pursued in relation to the coinage of trade dollars. The demand for these coins at San Francisco for export to China is quite active, and is expected to continue to the last of April. The law requires this demand to be met, but at the present price of silver and gold value of a greenback dollar, trade dollars can be placed in domestic circulation at a profit of 3 to 4 per cent. to the owners of silver bullion. A portion of the San Francisco Mint coinage of the trade dollar is coming East, and bullion dealers in New York and elsewhere in the East demand that the Philadelphia Mint shall be opened for the same coinage. It is probable that a decision will be reached by to-morrow, and that it will be to allow deposits of silver to be made at the Philadelphia Mint for returns in trade dollars. If this is done the coinage will be continued at San Francisco and Carson, and all three mints will have work sufficient to keep them fully employed until Congress acts definitely on the silver question. The Director of the Mint considers it important to retain the present skilled force of workmen at the mints in view of pending legislation regarding silver coinage.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The Cabinet decided to-day that the coinage of the trade dollar should be resumed at the Philadelphia Mint.

## NOMINATIONS.

Another Batch of Names Sent to the Senate for Confirmation.

Washington, Jan. 29.—The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Chas. R. Costar, of New York, Pension Agent at New York city; F. Solomon, of Missouri, U. S. Surveyor General for Utah; N. C. Meeker, of Colorado, Indian Agent at White River Agency. Postmasters—James Ewing, at Arcola, Ill.; Elizabeth B. Cuthbertson, New Brighton, Pa.; Mrs. Mary S. L. McGovern, at College Hill, O.; E. W. Green, Columbus Grove, O.; Frank A. Douglas, Houghton, Mich.; John W. Rogers, Decatur, Mich.; A. W. Howard, Yankton, D. T.

The Senate confirmed the following nominations: G. Boldey, Receiver of Public Moneys at New Orleans; James I. Ray, Receiver of Public Moneys at Monroe, La.; J. L. Mahan, of Indiana, Agent for the Indians at La Pointe Agency, Wis. Postmasters—R. Cowden, Galtion, O.; A. C. Sisby, Idaho City, I. T.; J. W. Ford, Fort Laramie, W. T.; Mrs. Myra Backstock, Maniton, Col.

## THE SILVER BILL.

Attitude of the President—Why He wouldn't Veto the Bill.

Washington, Jan. 29.—A prominent Senator who voted for the silver bill stated to-day that he believed the President would veto the silver bill if he was sure it would be passed by Congress over his veto, and that he would not veto it if there was any doubt that Congress would fail to override his veto. In the first instance he would perform his constitutional duty and let Congress take the responsibility if any bad results came from the unlimited coinage of silver; but, in the second place, he shrank from the responsibility of preventing the coinage of silver in case bad results should follow such prevention.

## THE ICE HARVEST.

La Salle, Ill., Jan. 29.—Huse, Loomis & Co. commenced ice-harvesting here to-day. The ice is seven and a half inches thick.

Jackson, Mich., Jan. 20.—Ice is one and a quarter inches thick here, and ice men are looking encouraged.

## SUICIDE.

Indianapolis, Jan. 20.—Thomas Hunter, of Irvington, a runner for a Boston boot and shoe house, killed himself at Jerseyville, Ill., yesterday by shooting through the head. Three weeks ago he attempted suicide at Richmond, Ind., by stabbing himself with a dull pocket-knife. The fact that he was unable to control his appetite for intoxicants is supposed to have been the cause.

## LOSS BY FIRE.

Watertown, Wis., Jan. 29.—A fire broke out at 2 o'clock this morning in Woodard & Stone's steam bakery. The fire caught in the basement, doing considerable damage to the machinery and fixtures. The building escaped without injury. The loss on machinery and stock estimated at about \$5,000. Insured in the following companies: Glen's Falls American of Philadelphia, Merchants' of Newark, Imperial of London, Westchester, London and Liverpool, and North British.

## CONDITIONS.

## The Delay in Signing the Preliminary Peace Conditions Explained.

The Porte Willing to Accept Any Terms Offered by the Czar.

## Merely to Prevent the Capture of Constantinople.

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London, Jan. 29.—A special from Pera says that Odessa is named as the place for signing the peace conditions, and hence the expectation that the Grand Duke Nicholas with his escort would pass through Constantinople. The same correspondent says he has been told as a possible explanation of the delay in the signing of the peace preliminaries that the order to sign was telegraphed to Shikpa via Vienna, and Bucharest and would thence go to Kezanlik, by courier, who might take some hours if he found that the peace delegates had started for Adrianople and might occupy two or three days.

A Vienna correspondent telegraphs that whether the preliminary conditions have been signed or not has become of purely secondary importance. The Porte at any rate has approved of them and according to all accounts is quite ready to accept almost anything else which the Czar may propose, merely to prevent the Russians from executing their threat of marching on Constantinople. The population of the capital is kept in a constant state of alarm by the daily rumors, spread by those working in the interest of the Russians, of the project of the Turks to burn the town, blow up the mosque of Sofia, and make a general massacre of Christians and foreigners before retreating to Asia.

It looks very much as if all further steps in the negotiations with the Turks would be in a great measure made independent upon the issue of the interchange of communications among the powers. The mysterious delay in the signature of the preliminaries may have been prompted by the wish to see the view Europe would take of the matter before proceeding further.

The interest question is again before the Legislature, a bill having been introduced in the Assembly to fix it at six per centum where no rate is mentioned in the instrument.

A dozen new candidates for the office of Railway Commissioner, are now coming to the surface. The report is current that Governor Smith said last night that none of the names which have been prominently mentioned, would be sent to the Senate.

## Wisconsin Public Charities.

At the Saratoga conference of boards of public charities, Mr. Andrew E. Elmore made the following concise and interesting report of the public charities of Wisconsin.

It was the model report of the occasion: Wisconsin had a population in 1840, of 30,945; in 1850, of 305,391; in 1860, of 775,881; in 1870, of 1,054,670; and in 1875, of 1,236,729. As a State, Wisconsin was twenty-nine years old on the fifth day of June, and since 1850, had expended for public charities institutions \$800,000. Wisconsin has two insane hospitals: the Wisconsin Hospital located in Madison, had, on the first day of August, 1877, 376 patients; the Northern Hospital, at Oshkosh, had on that day 554 patients. The Wisconsin Institution for the Education of the Blind, located at Janesville, has completed its new buildings, in the place of those burned, at a cost of \$160,000, and had, on the first day of August, 1877, 120 pupils. The Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, located at Delavan, had, last year, an average of 145 pupils. The Industrial School for Boys at Waukesha, had, on the first of August last, 361 pupils. The State prison is located at Waupun. The first appropriation for its erection was made in 1851, and a main building and one wing were completed soon after. In 1871, an additional wing was built, but one member has been so few that it has never been used as a prison. In 1871 there were confined therein an average of 202 convicts; in 1872, 201; in 1873, 240; in 1874, 261 and on the first day of August last, 282. Besides the State prison, there is in Milwaukee county, a house of correction where all classes of criminals may be sent. On the first of August there were confined therein 102 persons, most of them for short terms of the day to thirty days; one was received on that day sentenced for ten years for arson. Of this number 38 were there no house of correction, and this added to the number in the State prison, makes a total of 330 convicts. Compared with adjoining states, Wisconsin has less than one-half as many criminals, and according to her population, and if justice is as rigorously administered within her borders as among her neighbors, she must have a better people.

The State Board of Charities are having a great deal of work done this year. Of the sixty counties of the State, more than fifty have been visited, and their jails and poorhouses thoroughly examined. Before the close of the year every county will have been visited at least once, and many of them several times. Great improvements have been made in our jails and poorhouses since the State Board of Charities began their visits. The pressing want of Wisconsin, at this time, is a suitable place for the chronic insane, 300 of whom are now in our poorhouses and jails. Last winter a law was enacted, directing the Board of Charities to ascertain to her population, and if justice is as rigorously administered within her borders as among her neighbors, she must have a better people.

We had in Wisconsin a Soldiers' Orphan Home: over 600 participated in its benefits from 1869 to 1876. The Legislature of 1876 gave it to the State University, and the Legislature of last year made a small appropriation for those still needing assistance. At Madison, the capital of the State, is the State University, complete in all its parts, and connected with the model farm of the State. The University, though young in years, bids fair to equal any college in the eastern States. Wisconsin has four Normal schools—at Platteville, Grant county; Whitesburg, Walworth county; Oshkosh, Winnebago county, and River Falls, Pierce county. The deaconical and private colleges and institutions of learning in the State are doing much for our educational interests, and our common schools are fully up with the times in every respect.

Young as our State, we feel proud of her benevolent, educational, and penal institutions—second to none in our land.

## MILTON JUNCTION.

The open session of the Temple of Honor which was to occur Tuesday evening is postponed two weeks on account of the revival meeting now in progress.

Mr. James Braley has sold his farm lying between this village and Milton, together with all his stock and machinery, to a brother near Buffalo, N. Y., whither Mr. B. expects to move in April, having purchased a valuable farm there.

Mr. W. E. Lewis, the Evangelist, who conducted a series of union revival meetings at Milton, last winter, assisted by S. T. Jefford, in singing, will be here Tuesday evening of this week to conduct a series of meetings at the S. D. B. church, under the auspices of the union meetings that have been running there since the week of prayer. Mr. L. is a very successful revivalist, and a man of a good deal of natural ability.

Mrs. Mattie Clarke, of Chicago, and her two daughters, Stella and Lulu, are spending a few weeks in this locality visiting relatives and friends.

Mr. Colvin of the Gazette, made a little circle round town last week, while waiting for the train west.

Reeves, the barber, has moved back from the Fort, and located in his old quarters, next door to the harness shop.

Bob Day is back again for a short tarry among his old friends and associates. Mr. Day is clerk and book-keeper on board a passage steamer, between Milwaukee and Ludington, Mich.

The habit that some young men indulge in, even in this enlightened age, of sitting up with a young lady till broad daylight in the morning, thereby depriving her of an entire night's rest, and in nine cases out of ten, seriously disturbing the repose of other members of the household, who are unlucky enough to try to sleep in close proximity to the night watchers, is a relic of barbarism that ought to be dispensed with by every well disposed young man who has any thoughtful consideration for the health and comfort of her he seeks to woo, or the rights of others to undisturbed rest and quiet, during the wee small hours. Go earlier young men.

Elder Warden went to Footville Tuesday to fill an engagement on Tuesday and Wednesday evenings, to lecture on the Sabbath question at disciplos church. The question will take the form of a discussion as he goes in response to a challenge from that quarter.

Mr. Smith, tobacco buyer from Edgerton, made a short circuit among our tobacco raisers Tuesday, but did not buy any.

The Junction mills are crowded to about their full capacity. They are doing good work and lots of it.

## Extensive Conflagration.

The Wisconsin River Pilot extra, of the 28th, says:

"On Saturday night last, from 10 till 12 o'clock, a bright light illuminated the southern sky, indicating a destructive fire in that direction. On the morning following news was brought to the city, that Lawrence & Peter's stationary saw and shingle mill had been visited by the fire fiend and totally destroyed. How the fire originated has not yet been ascertained, as the only person who might give a clue to its origin, the watchman, has not been seen since. The loss of property is about \$40,000, but the total damage cannot be estimated, as the burning of this mill not only stops further operations of the unfortunate firm, but also throws out of employment a large number of men who had been drawing their sustenance from the same. The mill, situated fifteen miles south of Wausau, and five miles west of Mosinee, was comparatively new, having been built but two years ago, and was one of the most complete in the plenary. The firm of Lawrence & Peters have met with a number of severe drawbacks during the last few years, and this last disaster is one they will hardly be able to bear. Yet, we are satisfied their business will not be abandoned. The fire originated in a stove, and the fire spread from the ashes, and with renewed vigor they will toil on, until their losses will be restored and they will once more be on the high road to fortune."

## Greenbacks at a Premium for Gold in Denver.

From the Denver (Col.) News, Jan. 28.

Yesterday, at the banks in this city, a twenty dollar gold piece was worth as current as \$19.00, yet the established rate of discount on gold from New York quotations has always been 2 per cent. with the banks here. When gold was quoted in New York at 106 it was worth only 104 in Denver. Yesterday, gold was 101½ in New York, consequently it was one-half per cent. discount here. The result of this mathematical problem is that, figuratively speaking, greenbacks are at a premium in Denver.

## Fruit Prospects in Illinois.

From the Quincy, Ill., Record.

Considerable anxiety exists with regard to the effect of the unseasonable weather on the coming fruit crop. Many persons fear that the continued warm weather has











